THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Number 18, of Volume 16: | SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 3, 1835. | Number from beginning 800.

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail, at their risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

NEAT WORK.

THE Proprietors of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN would respectfully inform the Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other gentlemen of business, that they have now on hand, printed in a superior style, on the very best quality of paper, a large supply of

BLANKS,

Of almost every Description,

Which they will sell on very moderate terms. To those who become *regular customers*—get all their Blanks of us—a very considerable reduction will be made from our regular price. Any Blanks that we may not have on hand, will be printed to order on very short notice. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention; and Blanks put up and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

JOB PRINTING.

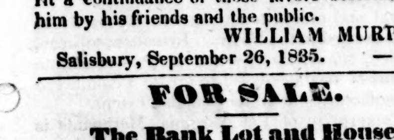
They would likewise inform Merchants and others, that, having an assortment of *Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c.*, which is probably unsurpassed by any in the State, they are prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in a *very superior style.* Such as *Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Hand-Bills, Labels, Way-Bills,* for Stages, &c. &c. All orders executed with despatch.

Salisbury, June 27, 1835.

LOOK AT THIS!

MORE NEW GOODS! AND ALL CHEAP!!

I AM now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, my **Fall Supply of GOODS,** which have been selected with great care and attention, and bought from the latest styles, for the Fall of 1835; consisting of



DRY GOODS, Hardware & Cutlery, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

The Public are most earnestly invited to call and judge for themselves.

☞ Country Produce, of all kinds, bought at the highest market prices.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

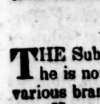
The subscriber feels grateful for past patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of those favors bestowed upon him by his friends and the public.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

Salisbury, September 26, 1835. —p4—

FOR SALE.

The Bank Lot and House,



IN the Town of Salisbury, will be offered at Public Sale, in said Town, on *Tuesday of next Rowan Superior Court,* (the 13th of October next,) on a credit of 6 and 12 Months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved Security. The Sale will be made without reserve.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Principal Bank. D. W. STONE, Cashier.

July 25, 1835.—ts—

Stone Cutting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbury. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills Door-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from $35 to $40, he will now make for $25 or $30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing $25 he will cut for $20. Window-Sills costing $4 for $2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction. JOHN HOLDSOUSER.

May 28, 1835. —26p—

DAVID L. POOL,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH



RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and **Warranted for 12 Months.**

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever **Watches,** (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—

MORE NEW JEWELLERY.



THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased a rich assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.,

Of the most recent Fashions.

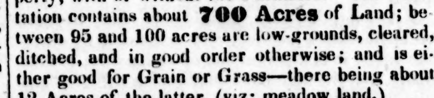
Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Lever, Do. do. Duplex, Ladies' Gold Lever and do. Plain English and Swiss } *Watches*
Fine Gold Fob Chains and Keys;
Fine Plated Fob-Chains and Keys;
Ladies' Plated Neck-Chains;
A rich assortment of Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings;
Fine Ear-Rings, Gold and Plated;
Ladies' Jet, Silver, and Gilt Waist-Buckles;
Shell Music Boxes and Silver Pencils;
A large assortment of Spectacles for all Eyes;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket Books;
Superior Wade and Butcher Concave Razors;
" Pocket-Knives and Scissors;
Leather and Silk Money-Purses;
Ladies' large Tuck and Side-Combs;
Do. Snuff-Boxes, and Thimbles;
Fine Plated Castors and Candle-sticks,
Together with Chains, Pistols, Seals, and Keys, &c.—Also, Silver Spoons and Sugar Tongs.

He hopes that his Friends and Customers will call and see his fine assortment. and BUY.—He will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit.—Orders from a distance will be promptly filled.

Watches and Clocks repaired well, and *Warranted for Twelve Months.* ☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, September 12, 1835.—tf



CATAWBA SPRINGS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, having determined to remove to the south-west, offers for sale the above property, with or without the Furniture. The Plantation contains about **700 Acres** of Land; between 95 and 100 acres are low-grounds, cleared, ditched, and in good order otherwise; and is either good for Grain or Grass—there being about 12 Acres of the latter, (viz: meadow land.)

About 200 Acres of the high-lands are cleared and in fine order for cultivation. In all I think it good for 3,000 bushels of Corn, with a proportionable quantity of small grain.

The Houses want no repair, and are sufficient for entertaining 60 or 70 boarders, with fine Stablery, Carriage-house, and Threshing Machine. No building of any description is requisite for the place at present.

The property is now positively offered at a price so low that it will pay for itself in three years, by attention to the Farm and House. Persons wishing to buy had better lose no time, as it shall be sold, and the price at which it is offered will force it immediately. Letters to my address, at this Office, will meet prompt attention.

☞ NEGROES, for my own use, will be taken at fair prices.

Application may be made, for prices and payments, to the following Agents, viz:—Maj. H. W. Conner, of Salisbury; James A. Johnston, Esq., Charlotte; C. C. Henderson, Esq., Lincolnton, and A. M. Burton, Esq., of Beattie's Ford, who have the terms and will make sales.

WM. S. SIMONTON.

P. S. Attached to the Plantation is a fine stock of Hogs and Cattle, and an outstanding Crop of Corn—say 2,000 bushels, which may be had with the plantation. W. S. S.

Catawba Springs, September 26, 1835.—tf

☞ The Yorkville Journal of the Times will insert the above until forbid, and forward the account to Catawba Springs for payment.

Poplar Grove Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of this institution, (situated in the lower end of Iredell county, N. C.,) will take place on the 14th of October next. On the day following, there will be an Exhibition of polite, instructive, and entertaining Dialogues and Plays, together with a variety of original Speeches, &c. Parents, Guardians, and friends of literature are requested to attend.

The Exercises of the next Session (5½ months) will be resumed *on the 1st Monday in November.*

Rates of Tuition:

Latin and Greek Languages and sciences . $10

The following is the Course pursued, viz:

In the Latin:	*In the Greek:*
Adams', or Ruddiman's Grammar.	Valpy's Grammar.
	Jacob's Greek Reader.
Jacob's Latin Reader.	Greek Testament.
Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero,	Græcæ Minora.
Sallust, and Horace.	Græcæ Majora.

Any Student can have the use of the above-mentioned books, together with the necessary vocabularies, at $2 50 per session; or can purchase them on moderate terms. Boarding can be had, in respectable families, at from $1 00 to $1 25 per week.

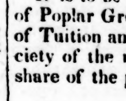
It is to be hoped, that the salubrious situation of Poplar Grove Academy; the moderate terms of Tuition and Boarding, and the good moral society of the neighbourhood, will induce a liberal share of the public patronage.

GEORGE T. EMERSON.

September 19, 1835. —p4—

☞ The Charlotte Journal, and the Yorkville, S. C., Journal of the Times are requested to insert the above Advertisement until the 14th of October, and forward their accounts to Mount Mourne P. O., Iredell county, N. C. G. T. E.

Beeves Wanted!



THE Subscriber, intending to carry on the Butchering Business regularly in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to purchase a number of

GOOD BEEVES,

For which the highest prices will be given, in cash. His customers are notified that he will be ready to furnish them with GOOD BEEF on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings of each week the balance of the season.

DAVID KERNS.

September 5, 1835. —tf.—

FROM FRANCE.

From Galignani's Messenger, of August 6, 1835.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF JULY 28.

The sad solemnity, by which it was intended to close the fatal and deplorable tragedy that so cruelly interrupted the rejoicings of last week, being appointed for yesterday—the day fixed upon for the interment of the murdered victims—every part of the metropolis began, at a very early hour in the morning, to display the bustle of preparation for the melancholy ceremony. Crowds were seen pressing from all quarters to every point which promised to command a view of the mournful procession, while numerous groups of General Officers, National Guards, and detachments of the line, were encountered, crossing each other in every direction, hastening to the spot assigned them in the performance of the solemn duties of the day. The National Guards were an immense force—not only those from the capital, but corps from all the towns, villages, and hamlets in the environs, were in attendance; some had even sent detachments from a distance of upwards of 30 miles. These brave citizen troops, always the firmest friends of public order, and never backward when their services are really required, seem to have left the necessity of manifesting their detestation of the late attrocious crime, and its abettors, should any such monsters exist, by the significant expression of their sympathy with the sufferers.

The shops of the capital were, with scarcely an expection, entirely closed, not only in the line of the procession, but in the remotest parts of the town; in fine, nothing was omitted which could mark the respectful sympathy of the public at large with the sorrowful occasion. The line of the Boulevards was, as usual, the great point of attraction, and their entire extent, from the Place de la Bastile to the church of the Madeleine, was crowded with spectators; balconies, windows, trees, and temporary stands, wherever accommodation could be afforded, or a human form be placed, not a spot was untenanted by an anxious though silent gazer upon the solemnly gorgeous pageant. At precisely half past 8, the remains of each victim was removed from the *chapelle ardente* in the Church of St. Paul, where they had lain in that state since Saturday last, and placed in their respective hearses.—This task being completed, the sad procession moved onward. Three mourning-coaches, in which were the Clergy of the Church of St. Paul, preceded the first hearse, in which was the body of Mademoiselle Remy, who met her untimely and deplorable fate at the age of fourteen years.

The effect of this simple bier was most touching; it was ornamented with entire white draperies, and drawn by two beautiful snow-white horses; twelve young girls, veiled, and also dressed in white, attended as pall-bearers, and the remains were followed by the relatives and friends of the deceased. At the moment the procession first advanced, the awful silence created by the sight upon the thousands, or rather hundreds of thousands, who crowded every dwelling from the roof to the pavement, in the populous Rue St. Antoine, and the visible expression of sorrow in every countenance, was a sublime protest on the part of the people against the base and cowardly assassination which had hurried so many victims to a bloody and untimely grave.

The pall-bearers of Captain Villatte were officers of the army; those of Colonel Raffe, officers of the Municipal Guards and the departmental Gendarmerie; those of Colonel Rieussec, of the 8th Legion, four officers of the National Guards; those of Major General Delachasse de Verigny, four superior officers of the army; and those of Marshal Mortier were Marshals Grouchy, Gerard, and Molitor, and Admiral Duperre. All the hearses of the military men were surmounted with tri-colored flags and military emblems, and became gradually more handsome according to their rank. The horses of the last five, each led by two grooms, followed their respective masters, the first four being covered with black crape and white fringe, and that of Marshal Mortier of crape, powdered with silver stars, and edged with silver fringe.—The pall on each coffin bore an escutcheon with the initial of the deceased; that of M. de Verigny was surmounted by a coronet. The hearse which conveyed the remains of Marshal Mortier was, of course, as becoming the princely rank of the deceased, of a much more magnificient description than the others. It would, in truth, be difficult to conceive a funeral car of construction at once so richly gorgeous in its effect, and yet so solemnly appropriate to its melancholy purpose. Four large allegorical figures, in silver, raised upon a massive ornament of the same metal, the whole surmounted by a silver casque with rich sable plumes, composed the crown of the car, each corner of which was formed of a female figure, emblamatic, as were those of the central superior ornament, of the Christian virtues. These figures, also in silver, were likewise each surmounted by a casque and large sable plumes.—Several tricolored flags were placed at various points of the vehicle. On the pall which covered the coffin, and on which the ducal arms and coronet of the deceased were embroidered, lay his ermined robe with other insignia of his rank, among which the well-worn sword of the gallant veteran was the most touchingly conspicuous. The car was followed by the members of his afflicted family and a concourse of private friends.

On arriving at the Place de la Bastille, where tents had been raised for the accommodation of the ministers and the various deputations from public bodies, who were to join the procession at that spot, some delay and irregularity took place, but the necessary arrangements being soon made, the march recommenced, and proceeded along the Boulevards without interruption or accident. After the public bodies, followed the Polytechnic School, and deputations from the *decores* of July, workmen and laborers. The porters of the wharf of La Rapee bore a large willow branch covered with crape, and surmounted by wreaths of everlastings, and a flag with the inscription—*Vive la Charte! Vive la Liberte! Port de la Rapee!* On another—*Les Ouvriers des Ports.* As the hearses passed the the emotions of the mourners were most [illegible] apparent. The window at which the truly named *Machine Infernal* was placed had been blocked up, but two women, (respectable as far as dress is concerned) boldly sat at the window beneath, quite unabashed by the gaze of the thousands turned upon them. The Boulevards offer nothing further to remark upon, except that upon any less melancholy occasion the crowds of beauty and rank which thronged every window and balcony, the admirable order and appearance of the National Guards and troops, and the animated nature of the entire scene, would have rendered it a sight so gratifying as never to be forgotten. We now turn to the part of the ceremony in which his Majesty and the Royal Family bore a part. The King, with the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville, left the Tuilleries on horseback precisely at 11 o'clock; and, notwithstanding the great interest attached to a sight of the funeral pageant, immense crowds awaited his Majesty leaving the Palace, and lined the bridge, quay, and every part of the town through which he was to pass with his family on their way to the Invalides. His reception was more than enthusiastic—so cheering, that it was easy to perceive that the *sang froid* and manly indifference he last week displayed in the moment of extremest danger was more than once overthrown by the touching marks of affection and loyalty with which he and the Royal Family were received.—His Majesty looked calm and well, as did the Duke of Orleans and his brothers; but we regretted to see that the cruel event of Tuesday had left deep traces of grief and apprehension on the features of the Queen and the Princesses.

At about half past 11 o'clock, the Queen and the Princesses, who were in deep mourning, reached the Church of the Invalides; and in a few minutes his Majesty also arrived, accompanied by the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville, and escorted by his staff. Long before the appearance of the Royal party, the countenances of the auditory, admitted to view the ceremony with tickets of a degree, betrayed anxious expectation, which was heightened not only by the solemnity of the occasion itself, but by a natural and local feeling of impatience for the presence of the Sovereign, whose existence scarcely more than eight days before had been so miraculously preserved. This feeling was evinced at intervals by the deepest silence, interrupted only by the firing of the minute guns, which announced his Majesty's progress along the line, followed by the procession. The King entered by the gate on the side of the Place Vauban, which he reached by means of a bridge thrown across the Fosse. On entering under the dome, he made a turn to the right, and passed before the Peers, by whom he was received with reiterated acclamations of *Vive le Roi!*—which was re-echoed by the Deputies seated on the left. His Majesty then passed before the *Corps Diplomatique,* by the members of which he was respectfully and cordially saluted as he proceeded towards the throne which had been prepared for him near the altar. After a short stay in the church, their Majesties retired into a separate part of the building which had been prepared for their reception. The deputies from the Courts, the Tribunals, the Institute, &c., occupied that part of the *pourtour* of the dome which remained vacant after the Deputies of the *Corps Diplomatique* had taken their places. The estrade, which had been disposed under the dome for reception of the bodies, was decorated with the most tasteful magnificence and brilliantly illuminated, and indeed the whole of the arrangements made in the builing of the Invalides were most judicious and perfectly in unison with the solemnity of the day. Each side of the avenue leading from the gate to the front of the edifice, was ornamented with a succession of obelisks hung with black, and connected together with cypress garlands and tricolored flags. The *Pourtour* of the Court of Honor was hung with black draperies.—The *Coup d'œil* presented by the church was most imposing. From the centre of each arch in the grand nave enormous draperies were suspended.—All the windows were hung with black to the top, and received no light whatever from the outside; each arcade was lighted by a lustre. The pillars and pilastres near the principal altar were covered over with black crape and velvet, and between the principal altar and the dome to the left, a sort of low estrade had been arranged with seats, cushions and black velvet *prie dieu,* trimmed with silver, for the accommodation of the King and the Royal Family. Under the dome had been arranged an immense square estrade with fourteen cenotaphs, all disposed at the same point of elevation, and surmounted by a rich canopy of colossal proportions. The architectural ornaments of the dome were veiled by sable draperies, which extended to the height of the galleries, and completely excluded all external light. At the base of the vast catafalque, to which we have just referred, were several enormous candelabra, whilst the upper part of it was covered with innumerable wax tapers, the whole being illuminated from above by four large sepulchral lamps, and a quantity of lustres and chandeliers. The name of each of the victims of the atrocious attempt of the 28th was inscribed in letters of silver on each of the sides of the catafalque, around which were stationed a detachment of the 8th Legion of the National Guards, and some troops of the line.

At half past 1 o'clock the arrival of the funeral procession was annouced to His Majesty, who immediately passed through the nave, and was again received with the warmest and most enthusiastic exclamations by the assembled crowd, a large proportion of whom were ladies. The biers were placed in succession on the estrade; this part of the ceremony, in which the entire of the 14 murdered victims were brought together under the eyes of the Royal Family and the whole Assembly, produced an impression of the most awful nature, and hundreds of the spectators were unable to control their emotion. At half past 2 o'clock the Archbishop of Paris, and a number of the clergy, ascended the altar, and chaunted the magnificent service of the dead, by Cherubini. The funeral oration, which produced a deep impression, was delivered by the Abbe Landrien. The Rev. Orator dwelt on the noble and brilliant actions which marked the military career of the gallant but ill-fated Marshall Mortier, and concluded by paying an eloquent but feeling tribute of respect to the memory of his fellow victims. The last prayers for the dead having been recited, the De profoundis was chaunted with a degree of sublimity, of which the auditory testified their admiration by their breathless silence. The funeral ceremony terminated at about half past four o'clock, and at that hour the King and Royal family quitted the Church. His Majesty and the Princes on horseback, and a few minutes before the Queen and Princesses. The departure of their Majesties was announced by a salvo of 21 guns.

An important and decisive measure has been taken by the French ministry, founded upon the late attempt upon the [illegible] of the king; nothing less than a new code of laws for the regulation of the press. It was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th of August by the President of the Council, and contains 21 Articles, the most important of which are as follows:

Article 2. For ridiculing the person or authority of the King, from six months to five years imprisonment—fine, with loss of all civil rights, 500 to 10,000 francs.

Art. 3. For mentioning or even *alluding* to the *name* of the king in any political disquisition, imprisonment from one month to a year, and a fine of from 500 to 5,000 francs.

Art. 4. To reflect, in writing, upon the *form* and principle of the king's government is high treason, to be punished by detention (unlimited) and fine of from 10,000 to 50,000 francs.

Art. 5. Whoso shall avow himself a republican, or suggest that the government ought to assume that form, to be imprisoned from six months to five years, and fined from 500 to 10,000 francs.

Art. 6. Similar denunciation, to the letter, against all who shall call themselves Carlists or profess Carlist views of government.

Art. 7. A journal convicted twice, to be fined double, and even four times the amount for every succeeding offence.

Art. 8. Any Editor opening subscriptions to pay off a fine, to be imprisoned for that offence from one month to one year, and fined from 500 to 5,000 francs.

Art. 10. Every Editor must sign each number of his paper—penalty 500 to 3,000 francs.

Art. 12. An Editor refusing to disclose the name of the author of any article, imprisonment from a month to a year, and fine from 1,000 to 5,000 francs.

Art. 13. A new Editor must be named, if the journal is to continue its publication during the imprisonment of the former Editor.

Art. 14. No political caricature whatever to be published in Paris, without the previous consent of the Minister of the Interior, or in the provinces without that of the Prefect—fine from 100 to 1,000 francs, and imprisonment.

Art. 15 and 16 relate to political representations at the Theatres, which are proscribed under severe penalties.

The remaining articles, to 21, are of a technical nature, and may be generally described as giving

the Law officers of the Crown great advantage over the defendants, and as materially circumscribing the right of appeal to the Court of Cassation, hitherto the best hope of prosecuted Frenchmen.

Another bill authorises the secret vote by juries, and empowers a jury to pronounce a sentence of condemnation by a majority of 7 to 5.

All the arrested Editors were set at liberty on the 4th. The real name of the assassin has been ascertained to be Joseph Fieschi. It is said that he was formerly a police agent, employed by the French government to watch the Duchess de Berri. He was out of danger, and underwent examinations every day; but no proof of an extended conspiracy had yet been discovered.

Paris, August 5.—The interrogation of Fieschi is followed up very closely. Baron Pasquier and the Duke De Cazes are with him every morning at 7 o'clock, and sometimes he is examined a second time in the course of the day. Among the persons arrested as accomplices in the execrable act, or at least as having a knowledge of it, the woman Petit, with whom he cohabited, is most likely, if she can be brought to tell all she knows, to give the most valuable information. It has been proved, beyond doubt, that she passed the night of the 27th with Fieschi, in the very chamber from which, on the following day, such wide destruction was to issue. At the same time, notwithstanding the reserve so properly maintained by the examining commission, it is evident that the proofs of any complex or extended conspiracy have not yet been acquired. The culprit, whose whole life has been one continued career of intrigue, is not wanting in either education or understanding; and, in the course of the interrogation, he has, by his cunning, frequently foiled all the skill of his examiners. It appears to be established that he is not, as was at first believed to be the case, one of those moody and perverted spirits which are ready to sacrifice their lives for the accomplishment of what they consider a work of conscience; but, on the contrary, he had taken every possible precaution to escape from the hands of justice; not a single paper was found in the trunk, and all his linen had been re-marked with the letter M, the old marks being just picked out.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an extraordinary statement of the assassin. It is this—

"The author of the crime is a Corsican of the name of Fieschi, who belonged to the guard of Murat when King of Naples, and who had joined in the expedition in which that Prince fell. On his return to Corsica he was condemned, for stealing a cow, to ten years imprisonment. In 1830 he succeeded, it is not known how, in getting himself inscribed on the list of those condemned under the Restoration for political offenses. The Chamber had voted pensions for all these, and Fieschi received his until the end of 1834, when the falsification was discovered, the pension stopped, and he himself obliged to fly. Since 1830, he has been a domestic in the service of M. Caudes, inspector of the waters of Paris. He was recognized by M. Oliver Dufresne, inspector general of prisons; by M. Ladvocat, Colonel of the 12th Legion of the National Guards; and by many others. The discovery was made by M. Dufresne, who had just recovered from the effects of a fall, and made his first visit on Friday to the prison. Fieschi was somewhat annoyed at being recognized, but did not refuse to own that he knew these gentlemen."

LATER FROM FRANCE.

New York, Sept. 16.

The ship Leonora, Captain Urquhart, arrived this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 8th of August.

The various Committees on the new laws proposed by the Ministry, were appointed on the 7th. M. Thiers himself is said to have appeared somewhat alarmed at the strength of the measures.—Not a solitary member of the opposition was appointed on either of the committees.

Various rumors were in circulation respecting the assassin, the most decided of which was that he had made statements implicating the Duchess de Berri.

Public feeling was much excited in relation to the proposed laws—the general feeling being strong against them.

It appears that M. Thiers had shewn some opposition to the exorbitant provisions of the law, relative to the press.

The private correspondence of th[illegible] *Journal du Havre* seems to think that he [illegible] to resign. [illegible]er of the Thiers

The Parisian journals, [illegible]on, agree in condemning the law propose the measure. [illegible] party or the stronger of Ministers; even the Constitutional [illegible] du Commerce expresses the opinion, [illegible] the conversations of the influential deputies, that the law of the press would not pass without very material alterations.

John A. Murel.—It would seem, by the following extract of a letter, that this arch-scoundrel is still in existence. It is written by Mr. John Holland, of Maury county, Tennessee, to his brother in Wilkinson county, Miss., dated 26th July, 1835:

"It is stated that Murel is in the Penitentiary. I have not seen him, but have no doubt it is a fact; and it is also said that when the cholera broke out amongst the prisoners, Murel took it, and believing that he was going to die, he confessed that what Stewart had said was true, but he not dying, and the cholera being so severe among the prisoners, they were not confined to their cells, and Murel made one grand effort to escape, but he was so severely hurt in falling that he could not escape from the walls of the prison, and is still in confinement."

American Bible Society.—It has been stated, in many of the Newspapers of the day, that the Parent Bible Society of New York permitted its Presses to be employed in striking off Incendiary publications for the Abolitionists. We thought the rumor, at the time we heard it, an *idle* one, and we now learn, *ex cathedra*, that it is so.—*Register.*

A good one!—The Little Rock [Arkansas] Gazette [illegible] cautions the Mississippi gamblers [illegible] the pure *morals* of the people of Arkansas, at their peril [illegible]

The Van Buren editor of the Alabama Times, boasts of his having a couple of ears of corn, "each eighteen [illegible] in length." The Van Buren editors in general, [illegible] for the length of their ears.—*Louisville* [illegible]

[illegible]—Who would have supposed that Newton, [illegible] of philosophers, Bacon alone excepted, had [illegible]? And yet it is so, as the following [illegible] "The Globe is God's [illegible] the Heavens are his [illegible]"

POLITICAL.

From the United States Telegraph of Sept. 23.

The Globe of Saturday says:

"The truth is, this suggestion of the Mercury is but another attempt of Calhoun and his ambitious junto, to carry out the scheme, under the abolition excitement, which they failed to accomplish under that of the tariff. It was then their object, to make South Carolina the nucleus, and Charleston the capitol of a new confederacy under the protection of Great Britain. Cooper, the malcontent Englishman, is known to have originated the scheme, and it is equally certain, that English aid was looked to, to consummate the Nullification plot. The refusal of the other Southern States to unite with South Carolina in the attempt, alone prevented the effort for which all the military preparations were made by the Calhoun junto." * *

"And it is now solemnly proposed to call a Convention of Southern Merchants to put the ball in motion. It will be remembered that a convention of Southern delegates was a part of Calhoun's first plan to sever the Union. The people would not countenance such a convention, and now a convention of *Mercantile Delegates* is proposed to supersede a convention of *popular delegates.*"

Comment.—The day has gone by when, by a senseless clamor against Mr. Calhoun, the partisans of despotic power can frighten the people of the South from a full examination of measures involving their dearest interests. The fact is, the cry of disunion has been so often raised, to alarm the South into an acquiescence in the most odious and oppressive exactions, that it has become as familiar as household words. It is an alternative so often presented, that there are many, very many, who look to it as the necessary consequence of the unnatural collision of the parts, and the corrupt and oppressive administration of the bad men who are in possession of the Government. These are, indeed, fearful symptoms of the decay of the public morals.

But what must every intelligent reader of the Globe think of the audacity and unblushing falsehood of that print, when it says, "that a Convention of Southern Delegates was a part of Calhoun's plan to sever the Union;" when every one must know that this proposition came from the "Union" party of the South, and for a long time formed the only avowed point of difference between them. Mr. Calhoun and his friends believing that the question had not been sufficiently discussed, and was not therefore sufficiently understood in the other States to secure a zealous co-operation, and holding that each State is bound to act for itself, insisted that it was a question for South Carolina; whereas the dependents and partisans of the administration urged a "Southern Convention," and charged that the object of Mr. Calhoun and his political friends, in opposing a Southern Convention, was to dissolve the Union.

The result proved that Mr. Calhoun's object was that which he openly avowed—to compel the Federal Government to modify the tariff; a measure which they accomplished, and which being accomplished, is now contributing, by the diffusion of wealth and prosperity over the South, to break the force of the financial ruin in which the passion of the President and the wicked artifices of the Pretender, would have otherwise involved the country. One single fact is a full illustration of this remark: [illegible] exports of cotton, rice, and tobacco, will this year exceed one hundred millions. On these, the duties during the present year, but for the compromise, would have been upwards of FIFTY MILLIONS; as it is, they will probably not exceed twenty millions; leaving THIRTY MILLIONS of dollars in the pockets of the growers of cotton, rice, and tobacco, in one year. It was for this, and not to dissolve the Union, that Mr. Calhoun was the advocate of Nullification.

Indeed, it is time that Mr. Calhoun's private and most confidential views, on the subject of dissolving the Union of these States, should be known and appreciated. He foresaw that if the final adjustment of the tariff question was postponed until after the payment of the national debt, that question, combined with the large surplus and the question of Abolition, would inevitably lead to a dissolution of the Union, or, to what he deprecated as more fatal to the cause of liberty, to the establishment of a consolidated DESPOTISM. For the truth of what we now say, we appeal to his public acts and speeches, as well as to his private conversations, which are full of lucid expositions of the future.

As the object of this article is to defend Mr. Calhoun from the infamous attack of the Globe, we forbear to speak of the proposed Southern Convention; a measure which we have no doubt he approves, and of which we will speak elsewhere. It is not our want to publish private letters; but, it so happens that we have before us a letter from Mr. Calhoun so much to the point, that we do not hesitate to lay before our readers so much as relates to this subject.

In a private letter to us, dated August 30, he says:

"I am gratified, but not surprised, to learn the change of sentiment to the North, in reference to our doctrines. I have never doubted, that the great truths developed in our controversy would work their way in spite of all the difficulties they had to encounter. In forming my opinion, I relied not on the force of reason, for that can have but little weight against the resistance of interest and prejudice, but in the disorders and final disasters which must follow the opposite doctrines. All my anticipations have been realized: and, unless there be a thorough reformation, will be realized even in the establishment of a military despotism, or the disunion of these States. One or the other, or both, must follow without a great and timely change. The first victims would be the wealthy and talented of the North. We of the South are by far the most safe. The intelligence of the North must see this; but whether in time to save themselves, and the institutions of the country, God only knows. But whenever their eyes may be open, they will be astonished to find, that the doctrines which they denounced as treason, are the only means of their political salvation; while those which they so fondly hugged to their bosom, were working their certain destruction.

"Since you passed through the South, the excitement in relation to the Northern fanatics has very greatly increased. The indications are, that the South will be unanimous in their resistance, and that their resistance will be of the most determined character, *even to the extent of disunion, if that should be necessary to arrest the evil. I trust, however, it may be arrested far short of such extremity.*"

Here is a letter, penned in the confidence of private friendship, intended for no eye but ours, which contains the most ample vindication against the slanders of the Globe. Will that infamous print, or those that copy its calumnies, do Mr. Calhoun the justice to publish it?

From the Richmond Whig.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE!

Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, & Presbyterians!

We call the attention of the People of Virginia to what follows, that they may see how we are all, the wisest, the greatest, the best, the most pious, in common with the worst and basest, held up to the odium of the world. The annals of that world, we are well convinced, can furnish no parallel to the excessive and overwhelming abuse of the South that follows: And yet, the North complains that we are not satisfied, while these men are still free to continue their horrid denunciations, and to instigate the hatred and abhorence of mankind against us: Complain that we are not satisfied with *professions*, with the mere breath of the mouths of those who make them, while fanaticism is as busy as ever in incendiarism.

The Anti-Slavery Society cannot consider them selves thwarted, opposed, or impeded in any of their avowed objects, by any manifestation of hostility, or even disapprobation on the part of Mr. Van Buren. They are in favor of immediate and universal emancipation, and have commenced their operations with a view to that end. Mr. Van Buren has never, (so far as I am informed,) done any one act to defeat or discourage them in the prosecution of their designs. As a Northern Anti-Slavery man, there is a presumed indentity from locality, interest, and habit of thinking and acting, which requires something more to meet and satisfy Southern vigilance and Southern safety, than the mere declaration that the *evil* spirit ought to be put down—or that men are wrong for meddling with things over which they acknowledge they have no control, &c.

New York, in which Mr. Van Buren lives, moves and has his extence is, as a State, opposed to slavery. She has given the best evidence of it. The wealth and talents, the bone and sinew of the country are opposed to it. The consequence is, they have abolished Slavery in New York. Ought the South to be content with any thing short of an unequivocal avowal of hostility on the part of Mr. Van Buren, both to the scheme and modus operandi of the Anti-Slavery Society? They tell you that they "Fully and unanimously recognize the sovereignty of each State to legislate exclusively on the subject of slavery, which is tolerated within its limits. We concede (say they) that Congress, under the *present* national compact, has no right to interfere with any of the Slave States in relation to this momentous subject: But we maintain that Congress has a right, and solemnly bound to suppress the domestic slave trade between the several States, and to abolish Slavery in those portions of our territory which the Constitution has placed under its exclusive jurisdiction."

Does Congress possess the "right to suppress the domestic slave trade between the several States?"

Does Congress possess the right, "under the present national compact," to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories? No man ought to be trusted who, under present circumstances, would hesitate in answering aye or no, to these interrogatories. No man will be trusted who refuses *to answer.* These questions are neither unfair nor unimportant.

One great parent society *has been formed;* that society has met repeatedly in the very heart of the non-slave-holding States; has formed auxiliary societies; agreed upon the plan of operation, and provided a large and increasing pecuniary fund for the purpose of giving energy and efficacy to their scheme.

These things have not been done secretly. No man can pretend that he is ignorant, either of their existence, or of what they are doing. We know how the passions of the people have been inflamed, and their prejudices excited by the grossest misrepresentations and falsehoods. And yet, no solitary step has been taken, by any the Northern States, (and I fear will not be) to extinguish the incendiary torch, or suppress the revolutionary spirit of these misguided fanatics. True it is, meetings have been held; speeches have been made, and resolutions have been adopted of late. After some of the insurrections had been apprehended and their murderous schemes defeated. The South have been heretofore looking upon their preparations for mischief, occasionally remonstrating and protesting; but never till she saw that longer delay was ruin inevitable, did she take that stand from which she will not be driven. Those who are not for us, are against us. If we are about to approach a precipice, let us do it with our eyes open.

These questions answered, determines Mr. Van Buren's connexion with the Anti-Slavery Society, so far as they contemplate a resort to, and use of, the constitutional powers of government under the social compact as it now exists.

There is one other attitude in which we are compelled to look upon the Anti-Slavery Society. I mean the mode of reducing their principles to practice. The author of a picture of Slavery in the United States of America,* asks this question:—"By what means can the beneficent objects of Anti-Slavery Societies, the universal Abolition of man-stealing, be most certainly and speedily accomplished?" "The answer (says he) will comprise two views of the subject—the former as it includes civil society; and the other as it refers to ecclesiastical concerns, or to the christian Church." The reader has seen, in the extracts from the same author, the "method" by which "Slavery can be extinguished through the opposition which can be made unto it by citizens acting only in their social relations."

The answer to that branch of the enquiry which relates "to ecclesiastical concerns or to the christian Church," will be found in the following extracts from the same work:

"Every slave-holder peremptorily, and without delay, must be ex-communicated from the Church of God."

"It is of no importance what title, what office, what station, or what rank the slave-holder may hold, or what apparent virtues or talents he may possess and develope. To all these specious pleas, and to all this anti-christian whitewashing there is a concise, significant, and irrefutable reply: He is a man stealer. But as a man stealer is the very highest criminal in the judgment of God, and of all rational, uncorrupted men, he cannot be a christian, and therefore it is an insult to the Lord Jesus Christ the head of the Ccurch, to record the most notorious criminal as an acceptable member of the 'household of faith.' * * * *

There must be a beginning, and to the christians of New England especially, to the descendants of the puritan pilgrims, is reserved the honor of commencing upon a large arena, and of affectually carrying on the warfare which shall expel man stealing from all connection with American Churches. However plausible may be the pretexts, and however ingenious and urgent may be the excuses, they must categorically denounce the profession of Christianity in alliance with slave-holding as *pestiferious hypocricy.* They must sternly prohibit all slave driving preachers from officiating in the sanctuary, or leading in any devotional exercises. And they must copy the high and only example of Jesus of Nazareth, the head of the Church: who when he said the Jewish disciples of Mammon, had transformed 'the house of prayer into a den of thieves' cast them all out of the temple."

"Thus the Northern and Eastern Christians must unspairingly act. They must eject every man stealer, without exception, from 'the communion of Saints,' instantly and forever.

"If we desire to eradicate a rotten tree from longer cumbering the ground, it is folly merely to top off the withered branches. The axe must be laid to the trunk, that the whole useless mass may be cleared away together. Thus, it will be of no use to exclude private individuals, or lay officers of the Church from membership, while preaching negro scourgers are honoured as messengers of the Gospel of Peace. Every one of them must be silenced, and no more permitted to enact that mournful thelogical farce before the world which combines the preaching of the revelation of justice and mercy, with the ever enduring practice of all diversified unrighteousness and cruelty. * *

"Walk into an Episcopal Convention south of the Potomac, and from the chairman to the door-keeper, it is almost certain that they are all slave drivers, or, what is tantamount, the disproportion of the *honest* Christians, to the kidnapping tribe, may be assimilated to Gideon's three hundred chosen warriors of the Lord God of Israel, against the Midianite army, 'as grasshoppers for multitude.' Now, to expect that such a body as this, resolved to continue their peculating enormities as long as the civil law permits them to escape the rightful abode of all men stealers, will boldly denounce man stealing as the most heaven defying crime, and honestly promulge that divine truth, which declares that every perpetrator of it who assumes to be a Christian, is a scandalous hypocrite, is equally wise, as to anticipate the very highest self denying act of pure and undefiled religion from a conspiracy of resolute, hardened robbers.

"Enter a Baptist Association about the Roanoke, where, although the assembly has no ecclesiastical authority, yet the members might discuss an abstract question, and having determined it according to their judgment, might recommend their decision to the consideration of their churches. Who are present? The chairman, the clerks, and messengers, except Northern delegates, are all hardened men stealers. Most probably not one is named on the roll, who does not drive, scourge, and starve those defenceless sons of anguish, his fellow citizens, whom he has kidnapped, until the fictions of romance lose their interest in the thrilling horrors which those dens of human misery, their slave quarters, like the dungeons of the Popish Inquisi[illegible] hopes for reformation from such a confederacy of land pirates, manifests no more common sense than if he were to look for a fraternal embrace in a bear's gripe, or the kiss of love from a hyena's jaw.

"Many of our Northern Baptists, to their honour, refuse to admit any slave-holder to their communion: yet they lack one thing. They admit the preaching men stealers into their pulpits * * * * Visit a Methodist conference in lower Virginia, or Carolina, or Georgia. As the Ministers are always moving, it is possible that some of them are not personally chargeable with the *actual* guilt of kidnapping. Therefore "they have no cloak for their sin." They have even less excuse than the other, for their compromising with slavery. What is their creed of faith? They declare that no man ever had a "sincere desire to flee from the wrath to come," who is concerned in the traffic, or the enslaving of men, women, and children. Consequently, at the very threshhold, by their over discipline, every slave-holder is denounced as unworthy of the christian name, and his profession of religion, if he assumes it, is virtually declared to be stark-naked hypocricy, while he is debarred at once from admission into their societies. Notwithstanding, the Southern Methodist preachers are dumb respecting slavery, as if they were 'choked with a curly headed quail stuck fast in their throats,' or as if that direful curse, like 'the world before the flood,' was so distant and incomprehensible a subject, that it is scarcely necessary to bestow upon it a cursory remark. * * * * * *

"As long, therefore, as this unblushing hypocricy is tolerated, justified, and decorated by christian titles, it is a perversion of rationality, to anticipate, that the Methodist conferences will denounce man-thieving, because such a decree would be tantamount to an order, to burn all their class papers, and to lock up all their houses of worship.

"Examine a Presbyterian ecclesiastical meeting at Richmond or Raleigh, a presbytery, or a synod, and what will you behold? The moderator and clerks, ministers and elders, obdurate men-stealers, resisting the truth, and denying their own solemnly attested exposition of the eighth commandment, which declares of man-stealing, 'this crime among the Jews, exposed the perpetrators of it to capital punishment,' Exod. xxi, 16; and the Apostle classes them with sinners of the first rank. The word comprehends all who are concerned in bringing any of the human race into slavery, or in detaining them in it. Stealers of men are all those who bring off slaves or free men, and keep, sell, or buy them. This doctrine had been published by the Presbyterian Church during twenty years, as their authorized standard opinion of slavery, and yet the General Assembly of 1816 audaciously denied their own infallible doctrines, and wickedly expunged the above evangelical truisms from the Constitution of their Church, expressly that they might propritiate the Southern men-stealers. But belonging to the Southern Presbytery or Synod, probably there is scarcely a Church member, who is not a barbarous slave-driver, from whom all old Egyptian task-master, if he were permitted again to enter the world, might take lessons in the art of cruelty and oppression.

"These are the men who are described by the prophet Ezekiel, who 'have set up their idol in their hearts, and the stumbling block of their iniquity before their face, who are all estranged from God, through their idols,' their slaves. They will persecute, slander, lie, suborne perjury, swear falsely, rob, and murder, if they dared, any man who exposes the crime of man-stealing, and faithfully applies God's holy word to their atrocious iniquities. In these abominations they have lived—exchanged horses for men—bartered women for sheep—scourging females in the last stage of pregnancy, until from fear of the consequences, they have transferred, the lacerated creatures to their husbands, for a conditional extra price, to depend on the health and life of the expected child—putting their slaves to death by slow-paced torture, and exemplifying 'the iniquity of their sin,' by every species of knavery and barbarity which this detestable trafic originates and prolongs. Can any man, in a sound mind, expect that these confederacies of men-stealers will address a pastoral letter to their pseudo-churches, all of whom constitute one vast confraternity of criminals, 'sinners of the first rank,' as they themselves declared in their own confession of faith, 'guilty of the highest kind of theft,' to prohibit the traffic, and retention of their fellow citizens in slavery?

"A preacher in the slave holding States, especially if a few colored persons should be present in the assembly, will introduce the subject of theft, and it is no less melancholy than wonderful, to a judicious and thoughtful hearer, to remark how earnestly he will warn the congregation against dishonesty; especially servants not to purloin from their masters; while, during the whole harrangue, he seems to be altogether unconscious of the astounding fact, that if a famished colored man picks a chicken, he and his elders, and brethren, kidnap every infant whom they can seize; and if the wearied hungry laborer from the mere cravings of nature, devours a young pig, they steal all his wages, with his children, wife, and himself."

*George Bourne, member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and Delegate to the Anti-Slavery Convention at Philadelphia in 1833, from the City of New-York.

From the Richmond Whig.

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

The more we reflect on the proposition for a Convention of Southern Merchants, the better we think of it; and public opinion favors the scheme. Independently of its effect as an Anti-Abolition measure, it is right in itself, and calculated to effect the most beneficial results. What is proposed by the measure? That the Merchants of the South resolve to encourage direct importations and home manufactures, instead of being dependent, as we have too long been, on the North. Is there any thing wrong in this? On the contrary, is it not a judicious measure, required by every consideration of prudence and self-respect? And have we not the most perfect right to be our own importers and manufacturers? That we have suffered the thrift and enterprize of the North so long to reap the profits that could have been saved here, does not give their merchants and manufacturers a prescriptive right to continue to be our factors and fabricators any longer than we are disposed they should be; and they have no right to complain that we choose to do our own business.

The measure is, to all intents and purposes, *right* and *pacific.* The virtual colonial bondage that we have suffered, in our wilful dependance on the importers and manufacturers of the North, we are at perfect liberty to throw off when we please, without giving *just* cause of offence to any one. Is it our interest to do so—and if it be, what is the best means to effect the object—are the only questions to be decided. That it is our own interest to be our own importers, and in many articles, our own manufacturers, is so self-evident, it is unnecessary to argue the question. How is this desirable measure to be accomplished, is the main consideration. The proposed Convention of Southern Merchants is the first step to be taken. A Convention of Virginia Merchants would be held, we are assured, at short notice: but it is desirable that those of the whole South should act in concert—and we doubt not, that they will. It will, therefore, require time, say three or four months, before a general Convention, such as is proposed, would assemble. In the mean time, the People, on whom every thing depends, will have time for action on their part. Their patriotism has been manifested hereabout, and we doubt not in the whole South, with regard to the manufactures of Lowell. No man, no woman, will now buy or wear them, or suffer their slaves to be disgraced by wearing them. That speak a noble self-respect, and gives the assurance that they will do or suffer all that patriotism requires of them. What then should the People do in this movement? Resolve, individually, and collectively, that they will, as patriots, give a preferrence in their purchases to goods imported direct to the South, or manufactured there. The Country Merchants will then find it to their interest to purchase from the I[illegible] and Manufacturers of the South; and [illegible]ers and Manufacturers will thereb[illegible] induce[illegible] extend their business to meet the demand[illegible] Southern cities that Nature has d[illegible] above all others in the Union, for the pu[illegible], will then become extensive Emporiums of [illegible]merce and Manufactures, and be to the country, what the head and the heart are to the individual body.

Capital and credit, to any extent, can easily be found or created in the South. Its cotton, tobacco, flour, rice, sugar, slaves—aye slaves—constitute the means of raising capital to create a commerce and manufactories to an incalculable extent.

The enterprize of the Virginia Merchants is less known and encouraged than it should be.—There are many extensive Importing Merchants in Richmond, whose stock is complete and as cheap as can be found elsewhere. If they be sustained, they will farther extend their business, and others will be induced to embark in the business. So is it with Manufactures. But both the Importing Merchants and Manufactures here have had great difficulties to contend against, chiefly arising from the prejudice—and it is a mere prejudice—that the People prefer Northern imported and manufactured goods to those imported and manufactured at home. Let the People convince the Country Merchants that this is an error, and the most salutary results will follow:—a Convention of Southern Merchants will be held, who will give an impetus to Southern trade that will place the South in that respect, where she should be.

The Missouri question revived.—The people of Arkansas have decided, by a large majority, in favor of having that Territory erected into a State. Michigan and Florida are soon also to be admitted into the Union, and, including Arkansas, will increase the number of States to *twenty-seven.* Let the Southern people take care that they have a President identified with them in interest and feeling, when the agitating questions, connected with their admission, come up for discussion.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, October 3, 1835.

☞ *See the Proclamation of the Governor in another column.*

☞ The members of Christian Churches at the South are particularly referred to an article in to-day's paper, from the Richmond Whig, headed, "*Look at this! Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians!*" They will there see the light in which they are viewed, and the style in which they are spoken of by the modern *Philanthropists* of the North.

VAN BUREN TACTICS.

Alas for Mississippi! if any considerable portion of her citizens are to be duped into the support of Martin Van Buren by such vile appeals to their ignorance and prejudices as are contained in the following circular. From the manuscript note on the margin of the circular which has fallen under our inspection, it appears that 50,000 copies of it are in circulation. Can it be possible that there is a tithe of this number of voters in Mississippi, who would not spurn with indignation an address so abounding in such servile, anti-republican sentiments, so fraught with the most slavish man-worship? We republish this circular not because it has any importance for the citizens of North Carolina, but as a specimen of one sort of argument employed by the Van Buren Party. To that portion of that Party so aptly denominated the Office-holders and Office-seekers are held up the "spoils of office." In the circular, the ignorance and prejudices of another portion are addressed by disgusting and contemptible slang about the Bank and Aristocracy, and by *incendiary* appeals to the hostility of the poor against the rich.

In servility the Van Burenites of Mississippi are of the true collar breed. "But," say they "Old Hickory is with you yet." How long will thousands act under the delusion that Gen. Jackson has any power whatever except what has been conferred on him by the people? It is not Andrew Jackson's strength; it is that of the sovereign people. We are apt to regard with contempt the conduct of the Israelites, who made a Golden Calf and then worshipped it; but our folly is no less, in offering the incense of adulation to the President of these United States, a creature of our own making:—and Pagans who only rely on idols of their own manufacture for protection, are as wise as the citizens of these United States would be in looking to the President for the maintenance of their rights. But it is the policy and the discipline of the Van Buren school to teach their partizans to look up to their leaders, instead of depending on themselves.—Say to the Van Burenites, "Old Hickory is with you still," and they are satisfied though blind.

Deeming further comment upon this disgraceful effusion unnecessary, we now submit it to our readers, not doubting but that they will duly appreciate it.

CIRCULAR.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

JACKSON DEMOCRATIC TICKET,

Brought out and supported by the Republicans and Working Men of Mississippi, in opposition to the Bank and Nullification Candidates.

FOR THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
ROBERT J. WALKER.
FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE,
HIRAM G. RUNNELS.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS,
COL. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE,
AND
MAJ. BENJ. W. EDWARDS.

All consistent and faithful Democrats, Farmers and Working men; opposed to the Mammoth Bank; opposed to the Tariff; opposed to the Liberty destroying doctrine of Nullification; and in favor of reducing the price of Government Land, and of granting donations and pre-emption rights to every settler, so as to give the poor man as good a chance as the rich.

All warm friends of the Administration, and of Free Trade and Equal Rights; opposed to all intrigues, management, Yankee tricks, and Modern Whiggery to deceive the people; and all determined to stand up for ANDREW JACKSON, the UNION, and the RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE, against the *BANK*, the *ARISTOCRACY*, and the *NULLIFIERS*.

"The Star-spangled Banner, O long may it wave!
"O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

☞ *The Election is on the first Monday and Tuesday in November next, all over the State.*

REPUBLICANS OF MISSISSIPPI, one and all, old and young, rally to the polls! Don't let bad weather or high waters stop you. Your fathers marched barefoot and bleeding through the snow and ice; they forded rivers and crossed mountains to obtain your liberties, and surely you can give *one day* to your country. *Your liberties are in danger.* The United States Bank, ruled by *British Lords* and *American Aristocrats*, is forging chains for you; the Nullifiers are making a desperate struggle for the mastery; but OLD HICKORY is with you yet; an all just Providence shielded him from the murderous designs of his enemies: the few grey headed surviving warriors of the Revolution are pressing around him; and they earnestly call on you to rally to the polls, and support your Democratic candidates, and make another effort for your liberties; every attempt will be made to deceive you. The Democratic candidates will be slandered and persecuted by the rich and the powerful.; hand bills will be circulated against them; the Bank will spend its money to defeat them; intriguing Yankees and clock pedlers have been hired to ride over the country and circulate false reports upon them; they will be called caucus candidates, and Van Buren Candidates, and Collar-men, and Tories;—*other candidates* "like wolves in sheeps clothing" will come out and call themselves, "*Jackson* Republican Democratic candidates;" but remember, fellow freemen, this is a trick to deceive you; to throw dust in your eyes, to lead you off the trail. The Federalists and Nullifiers are cunning as an old Fox; but if you are on your guard, no matter how they double, no matter how many thickets and jungles they go through, we shall tree them this time, your own candidates, whose names are above, are true and faithful and firm; they are farmers and working men, and know what you want.—Brother Republicans! Let us rally around them, and let our watch word be, JACKSON, UNION, AND LIBERTY.

But, if any thing were wanting to convince an unprejudiced mind of the true intent of this appeal, the following avowal would be sufficient. It was written on the margin of the hand-bill, now before us, and signed "A Brother Democrat." Here is the true policy of the Van Buren party, to wit:—to carry their election, by imposing upon the ignorant portion of the people. This is Van Burenism in Mississippi, and it is the same every where else. But listen to what this "Brother Democrat" says is the object of this appeal:

☞ "FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES of the above are now in FINE CIRCULATION. By noticing the DICTATION, you will discover to WHAT CLASS OF MEN THEY ARE DIRECTED. The spurious democrats are making great exertions to *up trip* us in this State: but, by UNWAVORING ASSIDUITY, in circulating these AMONG THE IGNORANT MEN OF THE STATE, we hope to TRIUMPH OVER ALL OPPOSITION—when the true Jackson Van Buren Democratic flag will wave free from restraint. ☜

"A BROTHER DEMOCRAT."

We annex the following extract of a letter, published in a Cincinati paper. It throws additional light upon the way things are managed in Mississippi; and, also conveys the belief that the Van Buren demagogues, with all their low electioneering intrigue and management, are destined to a signal defeat in Mississippi.—*We hope it may be so.*

Mississippi.—We make the following extract of a letter from Mississippi, dated, Aug. 30:

"The Van Burenites are straining every nerve to elect their caucus men to Congress, and State and County offiers. I have no doubt but they will be most triumphantly defeated.—Plummer, who, by the by, is the most efficient electioneerer among the *sovereign people*, is out traversing the State, opposing the whole Van Buren fry;—he is a candidate for United States Senator, in opposition to Walker, and if the contest is exclusively between them, he will be elected. Walker has not received a *pro tem* appointment, as has been stated; the rumor was got up for a *feeler*, but the people dont take. I think when the election comes up before the legislature, Gen. Hinds will be elected—the old Whigs hold the balance; and they are for any body but Walker, whilst the Walker party are for any but Plummer; therefore, if the Whigs find they cannot elect a man of their own, Plummer, if his chance is bad, will coalesce with them, and they will elect Hinds a White man. The recent insurrectionary movements here, operate powerfully against Van Buren; he is ruined here as an abolitionist, from his course on the Missouri question, and in the New-York Convention, as well as the geographical position of his residence, *New York.*"—*Cincinati Daily Gazette.*

☞ *Rail Road.*—We cheerfully comply with the request to call the attention of our readers to the subject of the following article. Any plan calculated to improve the condition and invigorate the jaded energies of our native North Carolina, shall at any time receive our hearty support.

Rail-Roads have been so much talked of with so little effect, in this State, that it would appear an useless task for the press again to take up the subject. Nevertheless, we consider it the duty of the public press to persevere—to spread light among the people, until they are made fully sensible of the true condition of the State—the march of improvement in, and the growing wealth of our sister States—of the necessity of their acting in a prompt and energetic manner, and the incalculable benefit to the present and succeeding generations, arising from such action.

That North Carolina is as highly favored by nature for improvement by Rail Roads as her immediate neighbors, no one can deny. And that the proposed route, from Milton to Salisbury, is a judicious one, we have no doubt. All that is wanting, then, is for the People to *act*.

"*Rail Road from Milton to the Yadkin, or Salisbury.*—While the citizens of our neighboring town of Danville, and those of several counties west of that place, are getting up public meetings, and appointing delegates to a Convention, which is to meet in Danville on the 5th of next month, to take into consideration the propriety of constructing a Rail Road from that place to Evansham, in the county of Wythe, we have thought it a proper time to call the attention of our fellow citizens of this section of North Carolina, as well as those west of us, to a measure, in our opinion, much more practicable. It is, the propriety of adopting measures, and holding a convention for the purpose of considering the practicability and expediency of constructing a Rail Road from Milton to Salisbury, or to some point on the Yadkin river. The proposed route would pass through the villages of Yanceyville, Greensborough, Jamestown and Lexington; three of them county seats of their respective counties, and one of them, (Greensborough,) distinguished as a place of considerable business for an inland town, both in trade and manufactures. We say it, without the fear of contradiction, that it is one of the most eligible routes for a rail road, and that one can be constructed on it with less expense, than on any other in the western part of North-Carolina. It would also pass through a country distinguished for the enterprize and industry of its citizens, and in many places abounding in agricultural roductions. We would respectfully suggest the last Monday in October, as the time of holding the Convention, and Greensborough, in Guilford county, as the place of its meeting. The counties of Person, Caswell, Orange, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes, Davidson, Randolph, Rowan; and the towns of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Weldon, Milton, Greensborough, Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury, would doubtless send delegates to the proposed Convention.

"There will soon be completed a Rail Road from Portsmouth to Weldon. The Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely is now in the full tide of successful operation, and its stock greatly above par. A charter has been granted, and most of the funds subscribed, for constructing a Branch of the Petersburg Rail Road from Greenville to Wilkins' Ferry, a point still nearer Milton.—From Milton we have a good and cheap Batteau, and with a little more work on the river, we could have a Steam Boat Navigation to Weldon; at which place we will have the choice of two rail roads, and an opening to the markets of the world. And, if advisable, a rail road could be constructed directly on the bank of the river, to intersect with the above named roads.

"It is time for North Carolina to do something for herself, to awake up from the Rip Van Winkle Sleep with which she has for some years been overcome. We see that a meeting is to be held in Raleigh, to consider of the expediency of continuing the Petersburg Rail Road to that place. Let us, who are by natural as well as by other advantages, the most highly favored portion of North Carolina, be up and doing. Our own interest and that of our posterity requires it.

"The stock of the proposed Rail Road could be taken and a great portion of it paid in labour and materials, by those residing on and near the proposed route. The increased value which the construction of the proposed road would give to the land and improvements on it, all through the section of country through which it would pass, the great travelling on the route, as well as the cheap facilities it would afford to the citizens in getting their produce to market, ought to be a sufficient stimulus to prompt every one to active and energetic exertion.

"If it meets the approbation of our fellow citizens, we hope a public meeting will be held during our ensuing county court on the subject. We trust that the Editors of the Norfolk, Petersburg, Salisbury, Greensborough, Salem and Hillsborough papers, will call the attention of their fellow citizens to the subject, and urge its consideration upon them.

"In conclusion, we will say that the measure was proposed by the editor, when a member, at the Salisbury Convention, two years ago, and was defeated, we have reason to believe, through stratagem, by the friends of the proposed great Central Rail Road. In our humble opinion, a wild and visionary scheme."—*Milton Spectator.*

The Newbern Spectator is out against the proposed Convention of Merchants. This we regret to see; as well on account of the respectability of that paper, as from a desire that the South should go in an unbroken phalanx in furtherance of this all important measure.

We believe the proposed Convention to be the means best adapted to save the South from impending ruin—since it is evident that the North will not take the proper steps to avert the danger. And, if it is, why should any friend of the South—of the Constitution—of the Union oppose it? Have we not enemies enough abroad to contend with, without dividing amongst ourselves? Then let us all, forgetting local party divisions, unite like a band of brothers; remembering, that "in Union there is strength,"

Query.—Why is it that the Van Buren presses are so sensitive upon the subject, when any measures are proposed to defend the South against the lawless course of the Northern Fanatics? The Globe, and some of the small fry are almost frantic in their notices of the Convention of Southern Merchants. They declare it to be a plan of the Nullifiers to "dissolve the Union;" or a scheme got up by the "Bank Whigs," for the purpose of *weakening Mr. Van Buren's claims upon the support of the South!!* Ah, gentlemen! And is *Van Buren* so closely allied with the *Abolitionists* that any measure tending to suppress the one, has the same effect upon the prospects of the other? Are Van Burenism and Abolitionism "parts and parcels" of the same stock of iniquity? If such is not the case, this clamor of the Globe and its allies is senseless and without any foundation in truth.

The Washington Globe.—Those who have not the opportunity of reading the "Globe," can form no idea of the reckless disregard of truth which characterizes that paper—the paper Official of the Government, speaking the sentiments of the President. But, from such a man as its Editor, who is as devoid of principle as the unprincipled party which he supports, a course of this kind might be expected.

Speaking of the proposed Convention of Southern Merchants, that paper, of the 23rd ultimo, says: "We copied an extract of a communication, a few days ago, from the Richmond Whig, in which AN IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION IS RECOMMENDED, and the Convention of Southern Merchants proposed as a means of effecting it."!!

Here is a *direct* assertion that the communication in the Richmond Whig, proposing the Convention of Merchants, recommended "an immediate dissolution of the Union." Nothing can be further from the truth; for that Convention was proposed as a measure calculated *to prevent* a dissolution of the Union, and restore tranquility to the South. Why, then, does the Globe assail the measure thus falsely? Because it is feared that it may have an injurious effect upon Mr. Van Buren's prospects in the South. This is the *true* reason. But we hope the Van Buren presses in the South will, for once, disregard the slang and falsehoods of the Globe, and go with the South in this measure of such vital importance to the peace and happiness of the South, and to the Union of the States.

The article which the Globe alludes to was published in the last Carolinian, with some comments. We ask our readers to recur to it for their own satisfaction.

☞ A gentleman the other day, to whom we handed the disgraceful electioneering hand-bill from Mississippi, published in another column, after reading it slightly, exclaimed: "What! are they going to run Genl. Jackson for a third term in Mississippi!" This shows the *natural* impressions conveyed by this scheme of the Van Buren party to elect their federal tory candidate by means of Gen. Jackson's popularity.

South Carolina.—At a recent election in the Greenville district, for a member to Congress in place of the late Hon. W. R. Davis, Gen. Waddy Thompson, Jr., a staunch Nullifier, was elected by a majority of 710 votes over B. F. Perry, the Union Van Buren candidate. Twelve months ago, in this same district, the Nullifiers had a majority of only 79.

"*All Sham.*"—The New York Evening Post, the organ of the Van Buren party in the city of New-York, has been excommunicated from the church of the faithful, in consequence of its favoring the doctrines of the abolitionists. This is, in our opinion, "all sham," done for political effect. Mr. Van Buren saw that the support of such a paper at the North, was death to him at the South; hence, the necessity for denouncing it. The Post understood the hoax; and still clings to Van. Now, mark it: just so sure as the day of election comes round, will the Post and the Abolitionists go with a hurra! for Van Buren for President. The artifice is too shallow to deceive those who wish to believe the truth.

We have received the first No. of the ALABAMA MERCURY, at Marion C. H., Alabama, Edited by Samuel A. Townes, Esq. It is a genuinely Southern paper in *principle*—according to the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, as expounded by Jefferson and Calhoun. Mr. Townes, we believe, formerly Edited the "Southern Nullifier" at Abbeville, S. C. during the eventful contest in that State in 1830-2. He has our hearty wishes for his success.

"*Bob Potter.*"—It is rumored in the Western papers, that the notorious Robbert Potter, who was expelled from the last Legislature in this State, is now in Texas, organizing a force to oppose the Mexican army.

☞ *The Cotton Market.*—A Letter from our correspondents, (Messrs. Lacoste & McKay,) dated Cheraw, 28th September, says:

"We have no change to notice in our market except in the article of Cotton. We now quote at 16 to 17 cents for new."

"The quality is uncommonly fine, and is coming to market very freely for so early in the season. There has been between 800 and 1,000 Bales received already in this place."

"Our river still continues in fine navigable order."

The Columbia Times, of September 25, says: "*Cotton.* Since our last 854 bales have been received. The prices have varied from 16½ to 17½. We understand, however, that 17⅞ was paid yesterday for one lot."

Nashville and New-Orleans.—Measures are in progress, by the citizens of Tennessee and Louisiana, for connecting the above towns, each the Capitol and Metropolis of its State, by a line of Rail-Roads. The distance is 565½ miles, and the estimated cost of the Rail Road $10,063,946.

From the Raleigh Register.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina:

WHEREAS the Delegates of the Freemen of N. Carolina, assembled in Convention at the City of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June last, and, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State," did frame and devise certain Amendments to the Constitution, to be submitted to all the qualified voters of the State for ratification or rejection: And whereas, by an Ordinance of the Convention, the Governor was directed to give thirty days notice of the time, at which the said Amendments should be submitted to the people: Now, therefore, I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in compliance with the request of the said Convention, have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, making it known that the Amendments adopted by the Convention will be submitted by the Governor to the good People of the State on the second Monday in November next. That the Polls will be opened by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, and be kept open for three successive days, at the several Election precincts in each county, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of Members to the General Assembly. That the said Sheriffs will be required to compare and certify the results of the Elections, on or before the Monday following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor. That all persons qualified to vote for Members of the House of Commons, may vote for or against a ratification of the Amendments, *those who wish a ratification of the Amendments, voting with a printed or written ticket* "RATIFICATION;" *those of a contrary opinion* "REJECTION." *Duplicate statements of the Polls in the respective Counties will be made and sworn to by the several Sheriffs before the Clerk of the County Court of their respective counties;* one copy of which will be deposited in the said Clerk's Office, and the other transmitted to the Governor, at Raleigh.

In testimony whereof, I, David L. Swain, Governor of the State of North Carolina, SEAL have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the fifteenth day of September, A. D., 1835, and sixtieth year of American Independence.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

W. T. COLEMAN, Private Secretary.

"Tis better to bear the *ills* we have,
"Than fly to others, that we know not of."

It would be well if many persons afflicted with the *mania* of "going to the West," would profit by the lesson contained in the sentiment of the Poet In pursuit often of some imaginary good, men tear themselves from the homes of their fathers, and, breaking up all the associations of their happier years, emigrate to a distant land. It is true, things may not go on as well with them here, as they might wish, but a little patience and rather more industry than has hitherto characterized them, would probably make their "rough places smooth." At least, no one should venture upon so important a step as emigration, without considering the matter in all its bearings, lest regret should come too late. This train of thought has been suggested by the subjoined letter just received from a Postmaster in one of the new counties of Tennessee:

"You will please to stop the 'Register' addressed to ——— and ——— at this Office. They were brothers and arrived here only about two months ago. On Saturday last, they both sickened and died, and their mortal remains were deposited in the same grave."—*Raleigh Register.*

Jurisdiction of State Courts over the violators of the Slave laws.—This is the title of a Pamphlet just published in South-Carolina, in which the subject of the jurisdiction of *Southern* Courts over *Northern* abolitionists, is elaborately treated as a question both of Internal and Constitutional law. It demands of the Attorney General of South-Carolina, that he prefer an indictment, before the Grand Jury, against Tappan, Garrison and their wicked confederates, as preliminary to the demand of them, by the Executive of that State, of the Executives of the Northern States, in which they reside, for trial under our laws. The author has undertaken the establishment of the positions—

1st. That Tappan, Garrison and others, by inciting our slaves to insurrection, have violated our laws and made themselves amenable to our jurisdiction.

2d. That it is the duty of our Attorney-General, to have these offenders indicted, and to cause a copy of the indictment to be forwarded to our Executive, requesting him to transmit the same to the Executive of the respective States, wherein these offenders reside, demanding their persons for trial in this State.

3d. That it is the duty of the Civil Magistrates or other officers of those States, upon proper affidavits, or indictments being submitted to them, to have these offenders arrested, and hold them committed until our Executive shall so demand them.

Raleigh Register.

Why does the mercenary scribbler of the Globe assail J. C. Calhoun? He is no candidate for popular suffrage. He is not a competitor in the miserable game for office. With the path to the Presidency open to him; when the creatures that have crawled to the footstool of power, and are now paid for traducing him, were offering incense before him, as the most popular and most influential member of the dominant party, he himself did not hesitate to surrender all pretension for political elevation, because he believed the sacrifice was due to his country. The reputation of such a patriot is the property of his country; and the guilty wretch who, for filthy lucre, would impeach it, deserves the fate of the midnight assassin.—*U. S. Telegraph.*



HEAD-QUARTERS,
SALISBURY, October 3, 1835.

THE Commissioned Officers of the 63d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Salisbury on Thursday the 22nd day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., with side arms, for Drill; and on the following day, at 9 o'clock A. M., with their respective Companies—equipped as the law directs—for Review and Inspection by the Brig. General.

By order; D. R. LYNN, Col.-Com'dt.
H. W. CONNER, Adjt.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this county, on the 24th ultimo, by John Coughenour, Esq., Mr. DANIEL SHARPE to Miss BARBARY JACOBS.

In this county, on the 24th ultimo, by L. Bringle, Esq., Mr. D. HOFFMAN to Miss ANNE WILLIAMS.

In Lincoln county, on Tuesday 15th ultimo, Doctor SIDNEY X. JOHNSON to Miss HARRIET CONNER.

In Iredell county, on the 24th ultimo, by John McConnell, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON to Miss NANCY READY: Also, on the same day, by Alexander Torrence, Esq., Mr. HIRAM FINCH to Miss —— PROCTOR.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

On the 28th of August last, in Lincoln county, Tennessee, after a short attack of billious fever, JESSE A. UNTHANK, recently of Surry county, North Carolina. He died in the 18th year of his age, in the expanding bloom of life. Allured by the bright prospect of hope and enterprize in "the far West," he had only left the scene of his childhood a little more than 12 months. Like many others, he had sought a new destiny in more propicious climes; but alas! the flower in its opening beauties has faded and disappeared.

In Tennessee, on the 18th ultimo, the Hon. WILLIE BLOUNT, formerly, and for several years, Governor of Tennessee, in the 68th year of his age.

Sabbath School Meeting.

A SABBATH School meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church, in Salisbury, *on Friday the 16th instant*, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; (during the sessions of Synod) the object of which will be, to form a County Union, in conformity to the plan of the American Sabbath School Union. All Sabbath Schools in the county, wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of said Union, are requested to send delegates.

October 3, 1835. —tm—



LAND FOR SALE.



PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity, for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell, at the Court House in Salisbury, *on the 17th day of November next*, being Tuesday of the County Court,

A Tract of Land,

Belonging to the heirs at law of Frederick Ford, dec'd., lying on both sides of the Yadkin river, at the mouth of Second Creek, containing about

600 ACRES.

On the premises, there is **175** Acres of cleared land, mostly River low grounds; a large part of it fresh cleared. A good Orchard, and a first-rate Cotton Gin and Threshing Machine. At the same time, and place, will also be sold, the undivided half of a **Tract of 40 Acres,** lying near the other. A credit of 12 months will be allowed, and bonds with good security for the purchase money required. The Guardian will be disposed to give two or three years longer indulgence for a large part of the purchase money, with accumulative interest.

SAMUEL SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

October 3, 1835. —p6—

FORTUNE'S HOME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY
TENTH CLASS FOR 1835.
To be Drawn at Concord, N. C.,
On Friday, the 23rd October, 1835,
ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$5,000!**

SCHEME:

1 Prize of		5,000 DOLLARS	is	$5,000
20 "	of	1,000 DOLLARS	is	20,000
10 "	of	500 DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 "	of	300 DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 "	of	200 DOLLARS	is	2,000
80 "	of	100 DOLLARS	is	8,000
100 "	of	50 DOLLARS	is	5,000
116 "	of	30 DOLLARS	is	3,480
201 "	of	20 DOLLARS	is	4,020
300 "	of	15 DOLLARS	is	4,500
6,000 "	of	10 DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000 "	of	6 DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000 "	of	4 DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,848 Prizes, amounting to **$180,000**

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost	$40 00
And must draw nett	17 00
	$23 00
A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be	$23 00
For 10 Half tickets,	11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets,	5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to JAMES I. LONG, Salisbury, N. C.; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of *fifteen per cent.*

Whole Tickets,	$4 00
Halves,	2 00
Quarters,	1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

JAMES I. LONG'S Office,
(Corner of Mansion Hotel,)
SALISBURY, N. C.

October 3, 1835. td

Notice.

I WILL give a liberal reward to any person, who will deliver to me, or secure in some jail and give me notice, a Negro boy named **Dave;** Said boy ran off on the 20th of July last, from the Point plantation, belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Pearson. He is about 46 years of age, dark complexion, very thick lips, and has lost several of his front teeth; about 5 feet 6 inches high, and is generally known as *Fiddler Davy.*

JOHN FOARD.

Salisbury, October 3, 1835. —tf—

Scraps.

☞ We copy the following lines from the Baltimore Gazette. An Irishman, whose name, habits, and personal appearance corresponded with the following description, and who also had somewhat of a poetic genius, was in this place, some ten months ago. The Gazette says the following lines "may at least be a literary curiosity, being the production of a vagrant, and written in one of the cells of our Almshouse. The author writes from sad experience, and describes his own condition, as well as that of many of his fellow-inmates. Medical men will appreciate the accuracy of his delineation, and every one must be startled at the sad spectacle—It is most lamentable that one, capable of such writing, should become so degraded as to make his own debasement the theme of his muse."

LINES

ON THE EVILS FLOWING FROM INTEMPERANCE.

Dedicated to the Medical gentlemen attached to the Baltimore Almshouse. [BY JAMES FITZPATRICK.

Thou deadly foe of human kind,
Thou fell-destroyer of the mind,
Of all that's good and fair;
Thy cruel grasp, so firm and strong,
To ruin urges swiftly on,
And sinks them in despair!

All usefulness thou dost destroy,
And every hope of future joy,
Which worth and fame attest:
Genius and worth are buried low,
And agonizing pain and woe
Soon occupy the breast.

Health, reputation, and good name,
And trophies of a well earned fame,
All, all forever fled;
Degraded, scorn'd, and lost to shame,
No sympathy from man to claim,
Nor place to lay his head.

Then *Mani-a-potu*, with its train
Of horrors, terrors, and of pain,
The wretched victim knows:
What dreadful thoughts oppress the mind,
Of danger, blood, and all such kind—
Imaginary woes.

Trembling each limb with pain and fear,
Distrusting every person near—
Even friends he once lov'd best:
And many a foe is in his sight,
With murd'rous weapons shining bright,
To pierce his tortured breast.

He raves, he cries in furious sound.
He sees dismay and terror round—
In every shape and mould:
His features horror-struck with woe,
His eyes their baleful glances throw—
So dreadful to behold!

His weak, emaciated form,
Sinks 'neath this dreadful mental storm,
Expiring nature groans;
And signs display that all is o'er,
And, struggling with grim death, no more
The King of Terror owns.

If fainting nature should revive,
And the dread contest should survive
Of pain and mental strife;
Then Pity's breast may heave the sigh,
When on that form she casts her eye—
Assassins for life!

How many, in that dreadful hour,
Assisted by demoniac pow'r,
His hands in blood did steep!
The suicidal blow he gave,
That sunk him in untimely grave,
In infamy to sleep!

A PARABLE. [BY ANQUIRY.

1. A certain man going down from youth to manhood fell among grog shops, where he was stripped of his money, his character, and his friends, and left poor, ragged, and half dead with disease.

2. And, by chance, there came down a certain Moderate Drinker that way, and when he saw him, he scorned him, and passed by on the other side.

3. And likewise a Friend of Temperance came to where he was, and when he saw him he passed by on the other side.

4. But a certain Temperance-Man, as he journeyed, came where he was, and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him and wept over him, and besought him with tears to repent and reform.

5. And he persuaded him to sit upon his own beast, Total Abstinence, and brought him to his own family, and they took care of him. And on the morrow, he spake kindly to him, and offered prayers for him, and departed. Which of those three was neighbor to him who fell among *grog shops?*

TENDER HEARTED WIFE.

A broken-hearted woman, as she calls herself—Mrs. Laura Hunt, of Broadalbin, Montgomery county, N. Y.—notifies the public, through the Amsterdam Intelligencer, that her husband, Josiah Hunt, has left her bed and board, and strayed to parts unknown; and she forbids all girls, old maids, and widows, to meddle with or marry him, on penalty of the law. She also earnestly entreats all editors "through the world" to lay the foregoing information before their readers. Mrs. Hunt will please to perceive that we have complied with her request. [Courier & Enquirer.] And we too. [New York Transcript.] And we *three.* [Cincinnati Mirror] And we *four.* [Standard.] And we *five.* [Western Methodist.] And we *six.* [Zion's Herald.] And we *seven.* [Maine Free Press.] And we *eight.* [Middleton Post Press.] And we *nine.* [Woodstock Whig.] Leave her board and bed! the villian! and we *ten.* [Nat. Eagle.] And strayed to parts unknown, the vagabond! and we *eleven.* [Albany Daily Adv.] And we make up the *dozen.* [New York Com. Adv.] And the further to warn "all girls, old maids, and widows, not to meddle with or marry the said Josiah Hunt," we add one, and make a *baker's dozen.*—[Norfolk Beacon.] She earnestly entreats (poor thing) all Editors "through the world"—and deeming ourself in "the world," we add one more, and begin a new score.—[Raleigh Standard.] And, for the mutual benefit of Mrs. Hunt, and all old maids, and young girls, and to extend the list, we add one more.—[Western Carolinian.]

"*Never begin a thing until you have well considered the end.*"—We find, in the St. John Two-penny Magazine, the following instructive story:

"A Mahometan Prince was riding with his courtiers, a beggar presented himself and offered, for a hundred pieces of gold, to give his Majesty a valuable piece of advice. The King commanded the sum to be presented to him and received, in return, the maxim above mentioned. The courtiers were exceedingly indignant at [illegible] a barefaced imposition, and desired [illegible] the beggar on the spot. But the King [illegible] well satisfied with his purchase, [illegible] to be engraved on all his gold [illegible]. Some time after, a conspiracy was [illegible] the purpose of destroying the Prince; [illegible] The King, turning to his [illegible] 'Now I hope you will confess, that a piece of advice productive of so important a consequence was cheaply purchased at a hundred pieces of gold.'

How many disastrous events, how many heart-rending catastrophes would be avoided, were our undertakings well considered at the beginning! were the probable consequences deliberately weighed, and sage advice attended to. Rashness is more peculiarly the vice of the young, and many a life is spent in misery and bitter repining, because due deliberation was not used at its outset, and proper precautions were not taken to avoid the rocks and quicksand which abound in the ocean of existence.

Time.—It was a temple reared by the hands of man, standing with its high pinnacle in the distant plain.—The storms beat upon it—the God of nature hurled his thunderbolts against it, and yet it stood firm as adamant. Revelry was in its halls; the gay, the happy, the young and the beautiful were there. I returned—and lo; the temple was no more! Its high walls lay in scattered ruins; moss and wild grass grew rankly there; and at the midnight hour the owl's cry added to the deep solitude. The young and gay who revelled there had passed away.

I saw a child rejoicing in his youth—the idol of his mother, and the pride of his father—I returned and that child had become old. Trembling with the weight of years, he stood the last of his generation, a stranger amidst the desolation around him. I saw the oak, standing in all its pride upon the mountain—the birds were caroling on the boughs—I returned, and that oak was leafless and sapless; the winds were playing at their pastimes through its branches.

* * * Who is this destroyer? said I to my guardian angel.

"It is *Time,*" said he. "When the morning stars sang together with joy over the new made world, he commenced his course; and when he shall have destroyed all that is beautiful of the earth—plucked the sun from his sphere—veiled the moon in blood—yea, when he shall have rolled the heavens and earth away as a scroll, then shall an angel from the throne of God come forth, and with one foot on the sea and one on the land, lift up his hand toward heaven, and swear by Heaven's Eternal—*Time is, Time was, but Time shall be no longer.*"—*Paulding.*

St. Paul's Person.—How little stress is to be laid on external appearance, says the Petersburg Constellation. *St. Paul,* the prince of Apostles, seems to hint, concerning himself, that his bodily presence was not calculated to command respect: 2 Cor. x. 10. St. Chrysostom terms him a "little man, about three cubits (or four feet and a half) in height. But of all other writers, Nicephorus has given us the most circumstantial account of St. Paul's person: St. Paul was of small stature, stooping, and rather inclinable to crookedness; pale-faced and of an elderly look. His eyes lively, keen, and cheerful, shaded in part by his eye-brows, which hung a little over. His nose rather long and not ungracefully bent. His head pretty thick with hair, and of sufficient length and like his locks, interspersed with grey."

An old lady, whose fidelity to her only son, in his younger days was far from being oppressive, recently experienced the sad consequence of his elopement.—While a friend was endeavoring to console her, she said "I've often thought of this passage of Scripture, but never expected to realize it:—'Train up a child, and *away he'll go.*'"

A couple of chaps hit upon the following expedient to raise the needful: one was to feign himself dead, to be put into a bag by the other, and sold to a physician in the neighborhood as a subject for dissection. The bag was procured, the fellow tied up in it, and, at 'night's meridian,' carried to the Doctor. The bargain was soon finished—the money pocketed, and the seller was upon the sill of the door, taking his leave, when the subject in the bag began to kick: "Stop, stop," cried the Doctor, "the man is'nt dead!" "No matter," replied he in the door-way, "*you can kill him when you want him.*" *Boston Post.*

Quarrels of the Fair.—The Eastern Whig reports the trial of a Mrs. S. for an assault and battery on Mrs. B. for taking fire-wood out of an oven, in which Mrs. S. had just put it. The Jury, unwilling that every *baking* should *brew* a quarrel, acquitted the defendant, and directed the prosecutrix to pay the cost. Porter for the prosecution; Brown for the defence.

During the progress of the case, the following was produced by a gentleman, who is both fond of *fun* and *fees:*

"Huzza for the slattern and sloven;
And good luck to each Amazon head,
While the hussies contend for the oven,
The lawyers are eating the bread."

Laughter.—Man is the only animal with the powers of laughing, a privilege which was not bestowed upon him for nothing. Let us, then, laugh while we may, no matter how broad the laugh may be, short of a lock-jaw, and despite of what the poet says about "the loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind." The mind should occasionally be vacant, as the land should sometimes lie fallow; and for precisely the same reason.

Geographical.—A gentleman was asked the other day by a friend, whether Gibralter was not very *contagious* to Spain.—*Liverpool Times.*

At a late celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, a poor man offered the following toast:—"Here is a health to *Poverty,* it sticks to a man when all other friends forsake him."

A Hopeful Son.—Pappa, said a little boy to his father the other day, when one fellow strikes another, haint he got no right to strike back? Certainly he has, replied the father; the law of self-defence sanctions it. Well, then, I'll tell you what it is, said the boy, the next time you box my ears, I'll hit you a blow under the fifth rib.

In a large party one evening, the conversation turned upon young men's allowance at college.—Tom Sheridan lamented the ill-judged parsimony of parents in that respect.

"I am sure Tom," said his father, "you need not complain; I always allowed you eight hundred a year."

"Yes, father," rejoined Tom, "I must confess you allowed it; but then it was never paid."

As an illustration of the fever of speculation among the professional men, as well as others, a physician, the other day, when asked by his patient how she should take his pills, replied, one fourth down, and the remainder in one, two, and three years.—*Bangor Courier.*

A young lady, who fell from a calash, in a ride to St. Jean from this place, was so severely hurt, by the steel in her corset, which entered her stomach, that she died a few minutes after her fall.—*Quebec Gazette.*

A strange story—and as true as strange.—We were told the following singular story by a planter of high respectability, on Friday last.—Early in the season he purchased work horses for his plantation, and now at noon they feed in the open air. The poultry, as is customary, assembles where the horses are fed. A few days ago, hens with their broods of chickens approached the troughs where the horses were eating, when it was observed that one of the horses left his feed, and by moving his head near the ground, collected the young chickens in a huddle, and grabbled a mouthful of the brood, which he actually ate. Nor did he stop at that, but, before relief could be afforded, he got a second mouthful which he also ate. The gentleman added that his slaves have lost many of their chickens, and the horse is accused of having eaten them. This must be a Kentucky horse—for the Kentuckians are said to have half horse and half alligator, and the one we speak of appears to have much of the latter animal in his composition, with a little touch of the snapping turtle.—*Louisville Journal.*

 A Splendid 

Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury (N. C.) to Raleigh (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

P. S. *This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is $8 cheaper than any other.*

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . .	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, .	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ...	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

Salisbury Hotel,

BY—THOMAS A. HAGUE,
Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has purchased the above mentioned establishment of William H. Slaughter, in whose hands it has been long and advantageously known as a —HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT— He flatters himself that, by care and dilligent attention, he shall be able to keep up the former enviable reputation of this House.

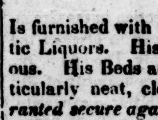
His Table

Shall be well supplied with the best that a plentiful market can afford.

His Bar

Is furnished with the choicest *foreign* and domestic Liquors. His Rooms are large and commodious. His Beds and bedding are at all times particularly neat, clean, and comfortable, and *warranted secure against those annoyances that a traveller so much detests.* His Servants are honest, faithful, and obliging. His Stables are inferior to none—always well supplied with old Grain, and attended to by faithful Ostlers. He invites the travelling community to call once *for his sake,* and he doubts not but that they will call again for *their own sakes.*

To Stage Passengers:



The Stages on the main Northern and Southern Line, conducted by Peck and Wellford, and known as the Merchant's Line, arrive at and depart from this Hotel on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

☞ *This is to correct an impression which has been produced abroad, that another Hotel in this village is the Stage-house for this Line.*—Seats in all other Stages, arriving at or departing from this place, can be secured here.

Salisbury, August 15, 1835. —tf—

Brick-Masons and House-Carpenters

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Building Committee of the Manual Labor School will receive proposals for building

Four or five Brick Houses

For said institution, on October the 7th, at the residence of Wm. L. Davidson in Mecklenburg County, two miles from the site of said institution; when and where a general plan and specification, of construction will be prepared and contracts entered into. Contracts for the Brick and Carpenter's work will be combined or seperate, as circumstances may require. All persons who have a wish to undertake are requested to attend. By order of the Commissioners.

WM. L. DAVIDSON.

September 12, 1835. —p4—

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters,
MOCKSVILLE, August 14, 1835.

THE several Regiments composing the 7th Brigade of North Carolina Militia will parade at their several Muster Grounds, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Inspection and Review, as follows: The 88th Regiment, in Davidson, on Monday the 19th of October; the 87th on Wednesday the 21st; the 64th Regiment, in Rowan, on Friday the 23rd, and the 63rd on Tuesday the 27th of October next.

The Reviews will commence at each place at 12 o'clock. By Order of

JAMES COOK, Brig. Gen.
MUMFORD McKENZIE, Aid de Camp.

WILKESBOROUGH HOTEL.

THE undersigned, occupying this Establishment in Wilkesborough, North-Carolina, will give his main attention to render it satisfactory to his friends, in all the requisites of a House of PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT. All the comforts and enjoyments that a pleasant and healthful situation, cheap and plentiful country, and commodious buildings will admit, he will endeavor to insure to his patrons. Those who have heretofore favored him with their company will always find that he remits none of his exertions to deserve a continuance of their good will.

His House is well situated for the accommodation of Families and individual Boarders, as well as Travellers; and his Stables have ample supplies, and are attended by a faithful Ostler.

☞ The Office of the Wilkesborough Stage Line is kept at this house.

ABNER CARMICHAEL.

Sept. 19, 1835.

Wilkesborough Stage Line.



THE STAGE on this route leaves SALEM, N. C., on Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, passes through Huntsville, Hamptonsville, Wilkesboro', and Jefferson, and arrives at SHOWN'S CROSS ROADS, Tenn., on Wednesday, 12 o'clock, where it intersects Kelly's line of Stages. Leaves Shown's Cross Roads same day at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Salem on Saturday at 4 P. M. There is now a continuous line of Stages from KNOXVILLE to SALEM, by way of Wilkesboro'. This route is believed to be *nearer,* by fifty miles, than any other from Salem to Knoxville.

The utmost attention will be devoted to preserve the road in good condition, and travellers will find their accommodation excellent and at low rates. The undersigned, who is Contractor for the route, undertakes to furnish good Coaches and superb Teams. He will, also, for a moderate consideration, convey his passengers from Wilkesboro' to Morganton, Salisbury, or Statesville.

FARE, from Salem to Shown's Cross Roads, $7, distance 120 miles.

ABNER CARMICHAEL.

Wilkesboro', September 19, 1835. —p9—

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving his Fall supply of Goods; which consists of a general, heavy, and well selected assortment of



GROCERIES AND DRY-GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
HATS AND SHOES,
Drugs and Medicines,
WINES, &C., &C.



Without further ennumeration, his Stock comprises almost every article now in common use in this country—It is inferior to *none* in Fayetteville.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other Produce for Storage, Sale, or Shipment as the owner may direct. C. J. O.

Brick Row, Haymount,

Fayetteville, September 19, 1835. 6m

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS,
FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1835.—1y.

Medical College of S. Carolina,
Queen-Street.—Charleston.

THE Annual course of Medical Instruction in this Institution, will commence on the 2nd Monday in November next, and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March ensuing.

Anatomy.—By William Hume, M. D.

Surgery.—By Elias Horry Deas, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine.—By Thomas Y. Simons, M. D.

Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica.—By Henry Alexander, M. D.

Chemistry.—By Charles Davis, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—By Francis Y. Porcher, M. D.

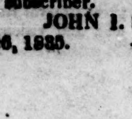
Anatomical Demonstrations.—By H. W. Crouch M. D.

☞ Clinical Instruction will be daily afforded at the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, which are under the Medical direction of this Faculty; also, in the Infirmary attached to the College, which is appropriated to negroes.

FRANCIS Y. PORCHER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

WILLIAM HUME, M. D., Secretary.

Charleston, S. C., August 29, 1835.—p10.

FOR  **SALE,**

A Pair of Northern Horses; well broke, well formed, and a capital Match. Any person wishing such an article as this, combined with good age, will call on the subscriber.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Sept. 26, 1835. —tf—

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

WE extract, from the Hand-bills accompanying each Box, the following testimonials to the efficacy of this valuable Medicine:

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public.—My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides, being wholly exempt from billious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects. L. S. IVES.

From Governor Iredell.

AUGUST 21, 1835.

Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and *believe* them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

☞ A constant supply of these Pills on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

September 5, 1835. —m6—

BLUM'S

CAROLINA and VIRGINIA ALMANACKS FOR 1836,

Calculated for the meridian of SALEM, N. C.

A SMALL SUPPLY of the above Almanacks have been received, and may be had at THIS OFFICE, Price 10 cents per copy—ts.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.......September 30, 1835

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon, ...	10 a	Molasses, ...	50
Brandy, apple, .	40 a 45	Nails, ...	9 a 10
peach, .	40 a 50	Oats, ...	25 a 30
Butter, . . .	10 a	Rye, ...	75
Cotton, in seed, .	4	Sugar, brown, .	10 a 12½
clean, .	14	loaf, . .	16 a 20
Coffee, ...	16 a 18	Salt, . . .	112 a 125
Corn, ...	40 a 45	Tallow, . . .	10
Feathers, . . .	30 a 33	Tobacco, . . .	8 a 20
Flour, . . .	.600 a 50	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed, . . .	100	Whiskey, . . .	30 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.........September 22.

Bacon, ...	9 a 11	Iron, ...	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach, .	a 50	Molasses, . . .	29 a 33
apple, .	30 a 35	Nails, cut, . .	7 a 7½
Beeswax, . . .	22 a 23	Sugar, brown, .	9 a 11
Coffee, ...	12 a 14½	lump, . .	15
Cotton, ...	15 a 16	loaf, . .	16 a 17
Corn, ...	60 a 65	Salt, . . .	60
Flaxseed, . .	120 a	Wheat, ...	110
Flour, . . .	.600 a 700	Whiskey, . . .	30 a 00
Feathers, . . .	35 a	Wool, ...	16 a 18

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) September 16, 1835.

Bacon, ...	8 a 10	Nails and Brads, .	7½
Beeswax, . . .	20	Sugar, brown, .	9 a 10
Coffee, ...	13 a 16	do. lump, .	14½ a 16
Cotton, ...	20 a	do. loaf, .	16 a 17
Corn, ...	85 a 90	Salt, per sack,	.250 a 275
Flax-seed, . .	.100 a 120	do. bushel, .	70 a 75
Flour, country,	.750 a 850	Cotton Bagging, .	18 a 30
do. northern,	.800 a 900	Bale Rope, . .	12 a 13
Feathers, . . .	34 a 37	Wheat, . . .	100
Iron, ...	4½ a 5	Wool, ...	21
Molasses, . . .	33 a 40	Whiskey, . . .	40 a 47

RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw:

Checks on New York, . ½ per cent. prem.
do. Charleston, . ½ per cent. prem.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)......September 23, 1835.

Bacon, ...	10 a 12	Lard, ...	10 a 12½
Brandy, peach, .	75	Molasses, . . .	40 a 45
apple, .	40 a 50	Mackerel, . .	.700 a 950
Beeswax, . . .	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks, .	275 a 300
Butter, . . .	18¾ a 25	bushel, . .	75
Coffee, ...	16 a 92	Sugar, brown, .	10 a 12½
Corn, ...	70 a 90	loaf & lump,	18 a 22
Cotton, ...	18½ a 18¾	Tallow, . . .	10 a 12½
Flour, ...	.800 a 900	Teas, ...	00 a 125
Iron, ...	5½ a 5½	Whiskey, . . .	40 a 45

At Camden, S. C., Cotton is selling at 17 a 17½ cts.